Vegetation Drawing: Leaf Clusters, Branching, and Ground Cover

Topic reference / ordinary illustration



Ordinary topic reference. Hypothetical dimensions in the four tasks are supplied in their own text; this illustration is not their measured answer.

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Worked example / complete source key

On a page with a marked baseline and midline 3 cm apart (a hypothetical example), draw a small vegetation patch: one main stem, two secondary branches, three leaf clusters, and a ground-cover band. Use the x-height convention and run the fork test.

Answer: Mark the baseline and midline 3 cm apart. Draw a gently curved main stem. Add two secondary branches at different heights, each ending at a planned cluster position; check that each junction has one clear meeting point and a visible angle. Draw three cluster envelopes with bottoms on the baseline and tops near the midline, then fill each with six to ten varied leaf marks. Add a ground-cover band of short overlapping marks below the baseline, keeping marks shorter than 3 cm. At arm's length, the three clusters read as masses, the branches show clear forks, and the ground cover reads as a surface.